

SE:3—United Spain—Q/A

The primary references for the following questions are History of Spain by Frederick Ober, Greatest Nations:Spain by C.F. Horne, and H.H. Study Notes

- 1) When Isabella married Ferdinand, these two kingdoms, which comprised the majority of Spain, were united.
- 2) This kingdom in the south of Spain was the last stronghold of the Moors at the time of Ferdinand and Isabella.
- 3) This city in southern Spain was the site of the La Rabida monastery and also the port from which Columbus sailed on his voyage to America.
- 4) This is a term for Moors who converted to Christianity in order to prevent their expulsion from Spain.
- 5) This term describes Spanish Jews that converted to Christianity. They were often targeted by the Inquisition because their conversions were suspect.
- 6) By this edict, issued by Isabel and Ferdinand in 1492, all Spanish Jews were ordered to leave Castile and Aragon or convert to Christianity.
- 7) The 1490 murder of this person enflamed anti-Jewish hysteria and led to the Expulsion of Jews from Spain.
- 8) This refers to the dispersion of a people away from their homeland, and often describes widespread settlement of Jews away from Israel.
- 9) In this year Boabdil, the last Emir of Moorish Granada, surrendered the keys to the city to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.
- 10) This was the last emir of Granada, who chose to surrender the keys of the city to Isabella and Ferdinand rather than meet the Spaniards in combat.
- 11) This the main reason for the success of Ferdinand's campaign against Granada, a Moorish stronghold that had resisted Christian Spain for over 200 years.

- 12) Formely the last holdout of Moorish rule in Spain, this city is now the modern-day capital of Andalusia.
- 13) This is what the Spaniards call the viewpoint from the hills overlooking Granada where Boabdil took his last look at the abandoned city.
- 14) In 1492 Isabella, the queen of Castile, signed an order expelling these people from her dominions.
- 15) This Dominican Friar, from a family of Jewish ancestry, was appointed head of the Spanish Inquisition by Isabella and Ferdinand.
- 16) This Spanish term refers to the public penance of those condemned by the Spanish Inquisition. In extreme cases this involved public execution.
- 17) This was the reason why Jewish and Moorish converts and their descendants were frequent targets of the Inquisition.
- 18) This refers to a series of accusations made by Christians against certain Jews alleging ritual child murder in medieval Europe.
- 19) The final years of Isabella's reign were marked by a series of tragedies of this nature.
- 20) Although Columbus sailed for the Spanish court, he was a native of this sea-faring nation.
- 21) These were regional laws granting special rights and privileges that tended to decentralize the Spanish government and weaken the king.
- 22) This Spanish cardinal was known for his humble birth and ascetic habits, although he served as a powerful minister of Castile under Ferdinand.
- 23) This was the flagship of Columbus on his first voyage to the New World. It was wrecked off the coast of Haiti and the boards used to build a fort.
- 24) Columbus's third voyage to the New World ended in this manner after his enemies complained about his policies as governor.